

The Intelligencer

Office: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street  
This Hon. Green B. Baum, United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue, speaks at Capitol Square this evening. He is a noted speaker.

Two candidates for Governor in Indiana are having a joint debate all over the State. Here in West Virginia "each goes a separate way," owing to the political proclivities of the man whose name is Jackson.

Blaine's Meeting Tomorrow.  
There is every prospect that Senator Blaine will have the largest audience to hear him speak in this city, at Capitol Square, at 2 p. m. tomorrow, than any public man has had in our midst for many years. The people are coming in on extra trains from the country, and besides these the city itself will pour its population by thousands into the Square. The only difficulty we presume, will be to get within good hearing distance, so vast will be the concourse of people eager to see and hear the gallant man from Maine.

The "Sunday News-Letter."  
We observe that our enterprising Sunday contemporary, the News-Letter, has changed a new dress and assumed the quarto form, both of which changes have worked a decided improvement in its appearance. The News-Letter is owned and run by three clever practical printers of this city—men who have a great deal of newspaper and hard sense in them—and we are happy to see them achieving such a large measure of success. They publish exclusively on Sunday the regular Associated Press telegraphic dispatches, and are thereby able to give the public the full news of the day on Sunday morning.

Briggs' Character of this city, made one of his characteristic speeches out at Clarksburg, the other day. We need not tell anybody who ever heard him speak what sort of a speech this means. Among other things, he said that one of the complaints made by the Republican party of this State is that "we (the Democrats) have not given them good courts in which to try bad Republicans," and this, says Briggs, is a very serious charge if true. Such a remark comes with a high degree of grace from Clarksburg.

The Register introduces the speech with the remark that it is a "splendid speech." Perhaps the Register will favor the public with some of its compliments towards the author in 1876.

We observe that, as usual, Clarksburg takes occasion to air his personal dislike for Mr. Peirce, Peirce and Co. It is quite possible that Governor Peirce might give Clarksburg an airing the first time he speaks in this city that will balance the account.

Hancock's Letter.  
General Hancock's letter in regard to Southern Claims, which was published exclusively in the INTELLIGENCER on Saturday, is a good document, and we presume that it expresses what are at this time his real sentiments. But there are one or two considerations in this connection very important to bear in mind. The views of a mere individual, responsible to nobody but himself for his opinions, is one thing, and the views of that same individual, placed in power as the representative head of a great party, is quite another. Parties change, and men, as party men, change with them in an incredibly short space of time. Who, for instance, can ever afford to forget that less than two years prior to the introduction of the bill to repeal the Missouri Compromise, by which slavery had been excluded forever by solemn compact from Kansas and Nebraska, the Democratic party, in National Convention assembled, passed the following memorable resolution:

Resolved, That the Democratic party will at all attempts at renewing in Congress, or in the action of the majority of the country, under whatever shape or name the attempt may be made.

Was ever a more solemn pledge made to the American people than this one? Was ever a solemn pledge sooner set aside and broken than this one, and by the very men who made it?

James Buchanan went into the Presidency in accordance with what was supposed at the time, with such men as Forney, on the slavery question. Forney split with the party on its policy in the matter of the Reconstruction pro-slavery constitution and policy in Kansas. Buchanan, however, went with the party, and Forney related his conversation with Buchanan at the time. The man whom he so powerfully helped to make President said to him, "I have changed; cannot you, too, change?"

It is important not to lose sight of history in this contest. "History repeats itself." Nothing is truer than this long and unrelenting remark. Gen. Hancock is a new individual to-day. His opinions are known. Let him come into the Presidency, and he must be subjected every day, as Buchanan was, to the opinions of his party.

The question arises, why have so many claims of every variety and character been introduced into Congress by Southern Democrats? Whence came the agitation about refunding the cotton tax, amounting to \$20,000,000? Why does Secretary Sherman say that he personally knows that well-known claim agents are awaiting the hour of Democratic success in order to begin a grand raid on the Treasury?

Another contingency in this all important matter is to be kept in view, viz: the possible defeat of Hancock and the subsequent accession of England, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President. In Congress this man was noted for his subservience to the South. He was just as well known for this trait as for his omivorous money-grubbing disposition. He was scarcely less notorious in that role at that time than he is to-day in the role of a foreclogger of mortgages and ejector of poor tenants.

We are not to forget that he may be President if he becomes Vice-President. John Tyler became President in a month after the Whigs had elected Harrison, and

who of us has not read or does not remember how completely he reversed all the ideas of his predecessor.

This country has had many and experienced in the way of misplaced confidence. It trusted the Democratic party to its everlasting sorrow and disappointment. Frank Pierce went into the office of President on the solemn declaration of his party quoted at the outset of this article. How long did it bind him? The country relied on the wisdom and experience of James Buchanan. What was the result?

At last, it is with parties as with individuals; it is to their established record and general character that we must refer when trying to arrive at the probabilities of their future action in respect to any given emergency. It is as true now as it was in the days of old, that "the thing that hath been, it is that which shall be, and that which is done is that which shall be done."

THE WAR AT CORNING.

Present Situation of Affairs Among the White and Colored Miners.

COLUMBUS, September 25.—It seems that the Miners' Union is not confining its activity to the Sunday Creek Valley, but is threatening to make trouble in the Hocking Valley as well. To-day Mr. T. Longstreet, one of the heaviest operators in the latter valley, posted notices all through and around the town of Longstreet, saying that he is paying his men two dollars per day all around, and that he will not be interfered with in his plan, but in the main, with an advance in pay, allow friendly visits of more than one or two miners at a time. He is prepared to host intruders.

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PRESBYTERIANS.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL NOW IN SESSION.

Proceedings of Saturday's Session.—"Revealed Religion in its Relation to Science and Philosophy," "Science and Theology," "Apologetics," &c., &c.

PHILADELPHIA, September 25.—"Revealed religion in its relation to science and philosophy," formed the topic of discussion in all the papers read at to-day's session of the Pan-Presbyterian Council.

After the usual devotional exercises, Henry Calderwood, LL.D., of Edinburgh, read a paper on the subject of "Relations of Science and Theology," during which the author briefly and severely reviewed the distinctive anti-theological peculiarities of the writings of Tyndall, Darwin and Huxley. This paper was followed by one by Dr. McCosh, President of Princeton College, N. J. Owing to restricted time, Dr. McCosh was unable to read only portions of his paper, epitomizing in the briefest manner possible the great bulk of its contents, which, according to the title of the paper, dealt with the question of "How to Deal with Young Men Trained in Science, in This Age of Unsettled Opinion."

The order of the day was a paper on "Apologetics" by Rev. Ed. D. Pressner, D.D., of Paris, but as that gentleman was absent, and the paper he had written was in French, it was referred to the Publication Committee.

Professor Flint read a paper on "Agnosticism Briefly Examined." His definition of agnosticism was that spirit which challenges but refuses to be convinced by evidence.

"We live," he said, "in an age when a large number of people insist on being guided in religious matters by the exercise of private judgment, when, unfortunately, they have very little judgment to exercise. We live in a critical, analytical age. Numbers are apt to adopt agnostic views, and to support them by what they term 'critical methods.'"

In the speaker's opinion, the only method by which agnosticism can be met in a way that will have permanent effect is by opposing to it a more vigorous spirit, a more vigorous faith, a more vigorous Christianity. We live in a critical, analytical age. Numbers are apt to adopt agnostic views, and to support them by what they term 'critical methods.'"

Professor Flint said he had great respect for Calvin, and believed in the doctrine of the Westminster Catechism, but he had utterly repudiated the notion, and one that was largely causal of agnosticism, that the study of theology came to an end with the production of that catechism.

The Chicago Tribune, September 25.—Col. Geiger, of the Seventeenth Ohio National Guard, has been notified to hold himself in readiness to go to Corning should his command be needed there. The Colonel is ready for duty.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

New York, September 25.—The events of the week in financial circles were important in some respects, chiefly for fluctuations in values on the Stock Exchange. The money market was easy throughout, call loans ruling at 2 1/2 per cent. Foreign Exchange was weak throughout, and rates were unchanged. Government Bonds lower during the most part of the week, especially for Fours and Fours-and-a-halfs, which fell off 1/4 per cent, under heavy pressure to sell, but this morning the tone of the market underwent a radical change, and a recovery of 1/4 per cent was established in the Fours and Fours-and-a-halfs. Railway and miscellaneous speculation was quiet early in the week, but in the main, with an advance in prices ranging from 1/4 per cent to 1/2 per cent in the Louisville and Nashville and Erie preferred leading the upward movement. Subsequently, however, there was a weaker feeling, and toward the close a heavy pressure to sell set in, which carried prices down 1/4 per cent in the entire list. The downward movement was led by the Nashville and Chattanooga, Western Union, the coal shares, St. Joseph, Iron Mountain, Union Pacific, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Wabash and Kansas and Texas. The market to-day was very much stronger, and prices recovered 1/4 per cent in the entire list.

SILVER MONEY BY MAIL.

WASHINGTON, September 25.—The demand for fractional silver has doubled within the last week. The demand is principally for quarters, dimes and half dimes. Much of the silver is sent out in \$70 bags, which go through the mails as registered matter. This is getting to be quite a popular way of ordering silver in places where there are no banks, and distant from the centers where fractional silver accumulates. Some silver has been sent in this way to postoffices as far distant as Oregon. It is noticed that the Treasury is now shipping to various parts of the country (principally the South and West) about \$25,000 in fractional silver daily.

NORTH CAROLINA HANGING.

LUMBERTON, N. C., September 25.—Peter Leach, colored, was hanged here yesterday, for the murder of Sam. Townsend, also colored, January 6, 1879. Both men were married, and had children that the wife. One night they quarreled, and Leach belonged to a bad family. One of his brothers murdered an officer who was determined to arrest him for an offense against the law, and Leach's brother was hanged for murder.

VETERANS' ATTENTION!

New York, September 25.—The following call has been issued:

HEADQUARTERS  
UNION VETERANS' NAT. COM.,  
NEW YORK.

The Union Veterans and soldiers and sailors of the United States will meet in convention at Indianapolis, Ind., Thursday, October 7, 1880.

U. S. GRANT,  
Commandant in Chief.

St. Julien's Arrest.

BRACON PARK, MASS., September 25.—St. Julien's preparatory crew was trotted in 2:24. An immense crowd in attendance.

St. Julien's first heat against time was trotted in 2:13.

St. Julien's second trial against time was a mile in 2:10. He was then taken to the stable.

Governor Cornell Improving.

BRIGHTON BEACH, L. I., September 25.—Dr. Morgan reports at 9 o'clock to-night that Governor Cornell has been comfortable and quiet during the entire day, and is gradually improving.

Ship News.

New York, September 25.—Arrived: City of Montreal, from Liverpool; Donnas, from Bremen.

Arrived: Amsterdam, from Rotterdam; Arrived: Germania, from Liverpool; QUEENSTOWN, September 25.—Arrived: City of Brussels, from New York.

THE RILEY-WEISBERGER RACE.

Our Man Gets Beaten—A Splendid Day and a Perfect Water.

SARATOGA, N. Y., September 25.—The Riley-Weisberger race came off on Saratoga Lake this afternoon. The water was rough at 4 o'clock, and the race was postponed until nearly 6, when the wind died down, and the water was in splendid condition. Col. Charles Francis, of the Troy Times, a member of one of Cornell's winning crews, was referee and managed the race with rare firmness and perfect impartiality.

At the word the oarsmen, both of whom were in splendid condition, caught the water simultaneously, and pulled at thirty-four strokes per minute. Riley soon showed in front, and gained a length in the first mile. Each turned without any loss of time, Riley being two lengths ahead. Riley forged further ahead after the turn. Weisberger pulled in his wake, making a gallant struggle. His many friends, Western oarsmen, cheered him forward, and he struggled manfully, but was unable to overtake his rival or even materially lessen the gap between them.

In the last half mile both scullers did their best, and the race became quite interesting, but Riley maintained the advantage and won by two lengths and a half in 20 minutes and 3/4 seconds, Weisberger crossing the finish in 21 minutes. A large number of spectators were present, and the race was, without exception, one of the best ever rowed. Riley was warmly congratulated, and pocketed the stakes, \$1,000 a side. Riley says Weisberger is one of the strongest men he has ever met.

The betting before the start was \$50 to \$40 on Riley. Several thousand dollars changed hands.

JUVENILE MURDERER.

A Lad of Twelve Slain by a Play-Mate of Fourteen.

READING, PENN., September 25.—A fatal quarrel took place this afternoon at the corner of Ninth and Oley streets, this city, between two boys, named Robert Dwyer, aged twelve, and Joseph Dwyer, aged fourteen, baggage master at the Reading Railroad depot, and Charles Himmelrich, aged fourteen years, a son of D. S. Himmelrich, of No. 711 North Ninth street. The boys were engaged in playing a game of marbles, and the quarrel got into an altercation, when Himmelrich picked up a large stone and slung it at his play-mate, striking him on the left temple. Dwyer sunk to the ground immediately, unconscious. Upon being placed on a stretcher, he was found to have expired. The lad Himmelrich has been placed under arrest, awaiting the action of the coroner's jury. After the murder became known an immense crowd gathered about the house of the victim.

The Chicago Tribune, September 25.—The Westminister Catechism, but he had utterly repudiated the notion, and one that was largely causal of agnosticism, that the study of theology came to an end with the production of that catechism.

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DEMONSTRATION.

IN HONOR OF THE SILVER-TONGUED SENATOR FROM MAINE.

At Philadelphia Saturday Night—Thirty-Five Thousand Men in Line—Eighteen Thousand of an Audience at the Stand—Enthusiasm all Along the Line.

PHILADELPHIA, September 25.—The Republican demonstration this evening was, in point of numbers, the largest ever witnessed in this city. Broad street, the center of attraction, was a mass of humanity from Columbia avenue on the north to Ellsworth street on the south, a distance of over four miles, with torches, banners, and transparencies, bands of music and fireworks. The scene forcibly recalled Republican demonstrations in the fall of 1860. The procession was under command of ex-Governor Hantrant and was divided into wings. These wings outmarched the whole length of Broad street, and returning on side streets to Market, were dismissed. When the heads of the columns were back within a short distance of the corner of Broad street in the vicinity of the Union League House, where three more meetings were being held, they halted to allow the police time to clear the street of the thousands who had assembled to hear the speech.

At the main stand on the balcony of the League House, in front and around it, at least 15,000 people were gathered. President Baker introduced Senator Blaine, who addressed the assembly. He was followed by Thomas M. Marshall, of Baltimore, Ray Stockwell, Matthews, of Baltimore, Wayne MacVeigh and others.

Upon a signal from the roof the League House, the columns moved over this cleared space with fronts of eight. It was the intention to march to the corner of Market and to the Union League House, where the demonstration was to be held. The parade consisted of nine divisions, five of which formed the north wing, and four the south wing. The number of cases reported as infected in the city about the middle of August steadily decreased, although more persons were sick with diphtheria than have been on an average in the past. The epidemic in the city about the middle of August steadily decreased, although more persons were sick with diphtheria than have been on an average in the past.

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DULCIGNO DEMONSTRATION.

Critical Situation of Affairs—The Porte Refuses to Order the Cannon.

RAGUSA, September 24.—Admiral Seymour has just arrived, and it is stated according to the combined fleet against Dulcigno is imminent.

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